

MARIAN, A.

25 years since the establishment of the Forest Research Institute.
p. 507

REVISTA PADURILOR. (Asociata Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Technicienilor
sin Romania si Ministerul Agriculturii si Silviculturii) Bucuresti,
Rumania. Vol. 73, no. 9, Sept. 1958

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol 8, No. 6, June 1959
Uncl.

MARIAN, A.

Additions to the knowledge of method of breeding rowan trees Sorbus aucuparia

L. p. 89.

(REVISTA PADURILOR. Vol. 71, no. 2. Feb. 1957. Rumania)

D: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

Page 78

MARIAN, A.; ILIESCU, S.

Results of direct sowing of pine seeds in the Cimpulung Moldovenesc Forest District, p. 211. REVISTA PADURILOR. (Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Technicienilor din Rominia si al Ministerului Agriculturii si Silviculturii) Bucuresti. Vol. 71, no. 4, Apr. 1956.

So. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 9 September, 1956

MARIAN, A.

Research on direct seeding of Norway spruce in the hydroelectric power basin of Bistritza Valley. p. 320. REVISTA PADURILOR. Bucuresti. Vol. 70, no. 8, Aug. 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 3, March 1956

MARIAN, A.; RADULESCU, M.

"Research Concerning Methods of Forestation in the Basin of Bistrita Valley."
P. 273. (ANALELE ROMANO-SOVIETICE, Vol. 69, No. 6, June, 1954, Bucuresti,
Rumania.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4,
No. 1, Jan. 1955 Uncl.

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: MARIAN, A. (DR.)
Rumania

Academic Degrees:

Affiliation: Regional Veterinary Laboratory (Laboratorul Veterinar Regional),
Bucharest.

Source: Bucharest, Probleme Zootehnice si Veterinare, Vol XI, No 9,
Sep 1961, pp 50-52.

Data: "Encephalomalacy of Chicks Diagnosed in Bucharest Regiune."

Authors:

MARIAN, A., -Dr.-

MORARU, Gh., -Dr.-

COTIGA, Oct., -Veterinarian.-

JIDUC, A.

GPO 981643

RUMANIA/Diseases of Farm Animals - Diseases Caused by Bacteria
and Fungi.

R-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, 64626

Author : Marian, A., Adamesteanu, C-ta; Moraru, Gh.

Inst :
Title : Abortion in Sheep Caused by Vibrio Foetus.

Orig Pub : Probl. zootahn. si veterin., 1956, No 3, 55-59

Abstract : Abortions in ewes, caused by Vibrio foetus, were observed on two farms. At one farm, the number of abortions amounted to 7% of all pregnant ewes. The injection of a 24-hour culture of Vibrio foetus into the vagina and abdominal cavity of two pregnant guinea pigs did not produce abortions.

Cand 1/1

- 7 -

KISTER, E.G.; LERNER, R.A.; ALIKIN, S.I.; GRAF, E.K.; MARIAMPOL'SKIY, N.A.

Using oxidized petrolatum to improve the lubricating qualities of
drilling muds. Burenie no.4:25-28 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut burovoy tekhniki
i Permskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
burovoy tekhniki.

MARIAMPOL'SKIY, N.A.

Using sodium monochromate additives for controlling the
properties of drilling fluids under conditions of high
bottom temperatures and pressures. Neft. i gaz. prom. 3:
31-33 J1-S '65. (MIRA 18:11)

KISTER, E.G.; ZLOTNIK, D.Ye.; MAKAROVA, L.I.; DEMENT'YEVA, G.V.; MARIAMPOL'SKIY,
N.A.

Treating drilling fluids with chromates. Burenie no.4:14-17 '64.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut burovoy tekhniki;
Stavropol'skiy filial Groznenskogo neftyanogo nauchno-issledova-
tel'skogo instituta i trest "Stavropol' neftegazrazvedka".

MARIAMPOL'SKIY, N.A.

Backwash of wells and bed separation at high bottom temperatures.
Neft. i gaz. prom. no.3:28-31 J1-S '64. (MIRA 17/12)

MARIAMPOL'SKIY, Naum Akinovich; MUNYAYEV, Vladimir Mikhaylovich;
DUBROVINA, N.D., ved. red.; FEDOTOVA, I.G., tekhn. red.

[Flushing and sealing layers in deep wells] Promyvka i razob-
shchenie plastov v glubokikh skvazhinakh. Moskva, Gostoptekh-
izdat, 1962. 97 p. (MIRA 15:6)
(Stavropol Territory--Oil well drilling fluids)

MARIAMPOL'SKIY, N.A.; MAKAROVA, L.I.

Trilon B as a setting inhibitor for plugging cements. Razved.
i okh. nedr 27 no.8:51-53 Ag '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Stavropol'skiy filial Groznenskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
neftyanogo instituta.
(Stavropol Territory--Oil well cementing--Equipment and supplies)

11(0)

SOV/92-58-11-18/36

Nomogram for Determining the Quantity (Cont.)

and the water-cement coefficient is 0.5. To facilitate the use of the proposed nomogram the latter is divided into two sections, one applicable to casing pipe with a diameter under 10 3/4-in., and the other to pipes with a diameter exceeding 10 3/4-in. The author explains how the quantity of cement powder and water, as well as the volume of cement slurry and squeezing liquid, are determined on the basis of the nomogram shown in the article. He also gives an example of the calculation which is based on given values.

ASSOCIATION: Proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskii otdel tresta Kavkazneftegazrazvedka
(The Production and Technical Section of the Kavkazneftegazrazvedka Trust)

Card 3/3

11(0)

SOV/92-58-11-18/36

Nomogram for Determining the Quantity (Cont.)

where G is the quantity of cement in tons, d_{vn} -- the inside diameter of the casing pipe in meters, q -- the quantity of cement powder in tons needed to prepare 1 m^3 of cement slurry, h -- the height of cement plug in meters

$$2) \quad V_v = CG,$$

where V_v is the volume of water in m^3 needed to prepare the cement slurry, and C is the water-cement mixture which is usually 0.5.

$$3) \quad V_{pr} = 0.785 \Delta d_{vn}^2 (L-h)$$

where V_{pr} is the volume of liquid in m^3 needed to squeeze the cement slurry in, L the length of the pipe string in m, and Δ the coefficient of contractability of the drilling mud which is taken as 1.05. The nomogram proposed by the author is prepared on the basis of specifications of GOST632-50, which provide that the specific gravity of cement powder is 3.15 gr/cm^3 ,

Card 2/3

11(0)

SOV/92-58-11-18/36

AUTHOR: Mariampol'skiy, N.A., Chief of the Production and Technical Section

TITLE: Nomogram for Determining the Quantity of Cement and Squeezing Liquid Needed to Fill up One Linear Meter of Pipe (Nomogramma dlya opredeleniya kolichestva tsementa i prodavochnoy zhidkosti na zapolneniye 1 pog.m. vnutritrubnogo prostranstva)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 11, p 19-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Referring to the nomogram proposed in the No 3 issue of Neftyanik, 1958, for determining the quantity of cement needed to fill 1 linear meter of the space between the casing and the pipe, the author suggests the use of a similar nomogram for determining the quantity of cement and squeezing liquid, needed to fill up the space inside the pipe string. This nomogram is based on the following formulas:

1)
$$G = 0.785 qd_{vn}^2 h,$$

Card 1/3

Extraction of Core (Cont.)

SOV/92-58-9-19/36

encountered in extracting the core. Due to the fact that DSC-4 core bits with retractable barrels were not available, there was no other alternative but to lift the whole tool stem, reducing thereby the commercial drilling speed. Therefore, master-driller A.M. Sychev proposed using the SDK-1 core bit in rotary drilling and lifting the core with a retractable core barrel belonging to the KTD-3 turbo-bit. Since this suggestion permitted the use of bits and core lifting tools of the type already used in turbo-drilling, the need to supply special core bits for rotary drilling was avoided. The author explains in detail how the proposed tool is mounted and shows the tool assembly in a drawing. The use of dismountable core barrels belonging to the KTD-3 turbo-drills produced very good results in rotary drilling, using SAK-1 bits. The footage per bit and the mechanical drilling speed increased. Thanks to its simple construction and extended length of the core receiving pipe, the core barrel, originally used with KTD-3 turbo-drills, ensured efficient core catching and lifting. There is one drawing.

ASSOCIATION: PTO tresta Kavkazneftegazrazvedka (The Production and Technical Section of the Kavkazneftegazrazvedka)
Card 2/2

14(5)

SOV/9-58-9-19/36

AUTHORS: Mariampol'skiy, N.A., Chief of a Production and Technical Section, and Delzhantse A.P., Senior Engineer

TITLE: Extraction of Core with a Dismountable Core Barrel of the KTD-3 Turbo Bit Suitable for Rotary Drilling
(Otbor kerna s'izmennoy grunter skoy turbodolova KTD-3 pri rotornom burenii)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 9, p 25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Drilling operations in lower formations of the Praskoveyskaya platform are complicated due to the presence of gas, high temperature, and high pressure. At a depth of 2,500 m the pressure in the formation reaches 250 atm, and the temperature at the bottom of the borehole rises to 130° - 140° C. Under such conditions turbo-drills and turbo-bits could be employed only up to the 2,500 - 2,800 interval, at which point the formations saturated with gas and oil, had to be perforated by rotary drilling. However, in rotary drilling serious difficulties are

Card 1/2

Nomogram for Determining the Quantity (Cont.)

92-58-3-21/32

meter of the annular space behind the casing in oil wells of a different structure. The nomogram is divided by the author into two sections, one for casing pipes with a diameter not exceeding 12 in., and the other for casing pipes having a diameter over 12 in. The use of the nomogram and its interpretation are explained by the author in detail.

ASSOCIATION: PTO tresta Kavkazneftegazrazvedka and MNI

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

MARIAMPOL'SKIY, N. A.

92-58-3-21/32

AUTHORS: Mariampol'skiy, N.A., Head, PTO Tresta
Kavkazneftegazrazvedka, and Yarov, A.N., Aspirant, MNI

TITLE: Nomogram for Determining the Quantity of Cement Needed
to Fill One Meter of Annular Space Behind the Casing
String (Nomogramma dlya opredeleniya kolichestva
tsementa na zapolneniye pogonnogo metra zatrubnogo
prostranstva)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 3, pp 21-22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The quantity of cement powder required in the preparation
of cement slurry for filling the annular space behind the
casing may be determined on the basis of a formula given
by the author. To facilitate the calculation, the author
also recommends use of a nomogram indicating the quantity
of cement powder, water and slurry necessary to fill one

Card 1/2

MARIAMPOL'SKIY, N.A.,

MARIAMPOL'SKIY, N.A.; SHCHERBININ, A.I.

New power unit for driving slush pumps. Neftianik 2 no.10:25-26
O '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Nachal'nik proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo otдела tresta
Kavkazneftegazrazvedka (for Mariampol'skiy). 2. Glavnyy mekhanik
tresta Kavkazneftegazrazvedka (for Shcherbinin).
(Oil well pumps)

MARIAMPOL'SKIY, N.A.; YAROV, A.N.

Effective utilization of cementing equipment. Neftianik 2 no.4:10-11
Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Stavropol'skoy kontory razvedochnogo bureniya
tresta Kavkazneftegazrazvedka (for Mariampol'skiy). 2. Nachal'nik
proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo otdela tresta Kavkazneftegazrazvedka
(for Yarov).

(Oil well cementing)

MARIAMPOL'SKIY, N.A.; YAROV, A.N.; GONCHAROV, N.N.

Using oil-base drilling fluid in well drilling. Neftianik 1
no.9:19-21 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Stavropol'skoy kontory bureniya (for Mariampol'skiy). 2. Nachal'nik proizvodstvenno-tehnicheskogo otdela Stavropol'skoy kontory bureniya (for Yarov). 3. Starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik instituta Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Burneft' (for Goncharov).
(Oil well drilling fluids)

A method of measuring dimensions ...

S/263/62/000/023/002/005
E194/E155

adjusting nozzles whereby the indicator pointer is set to zero on the reference part. Each branch has a manometer. The difference between the manometer readings is determined mechanically or electrically.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/263/62/000/023/002/005
E194/E155

AUTHOR: Mariak, Ferdinand

TITLE: A method of measuring dimensions by pressure difference

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk, Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no.23, 1962, 20, abstract 32.23.105 P.
(Czech. patent, cl. 42 b, 24; 42 b, 12/04, no. 100560, August 15, 1961)

TEXT: Instead of the low pressure (300-1000 mm water) pneumatic method, it is proposed to use in automatic lines a method of measurement using various fluids (water, cutting-oil emulsion, or cutting oils). A pressure of 0.1-0.5 atm (gauge) suffices to operate the device and can be developed by ordinary cooling-fluid pumps. The sensitivity of the method approximates to that of the medium- and high-pressure pneumatic methods. The device consists of two branches (measurement and compensation), each supplied by an independent pressure source, a centrifugal pump. Both branches, in addition to measuring nozzles, have

Card 1/2

MARIK, F.

IMJ 18 tracing gauge. p.157. (Strojirenska Vyroba. Praha. Vol. 5, no. 4, April 1957.)

SC: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC., Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957., uncl.

MARIAK, F.

MARIAK, F. Effect of instability of workshop stands on precision of
measurements with indicators. p. 195.

Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1956
STROJIRENSKA VYROBA.
TECHNOLOGY
Praha, Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

MARIAFOLDY, Miklos, dr.

Solitary plasmocytoma of the rectum. Orv. hetil. 103 no.39:1849-1850
30 S '62.

1. Keszthelyi Jarasi Korhaz, Sebészeti Osztaly.
(RECTAL NEOPLASMS) (PLASMOCYTOMA)

MARIAFOLDY M.

SZUTRELY, Antal; MARIAFOLDY, Miklos

Significance of potentiated local anesthesia in the surgery of the aged. Orv. hetil. 99 no.19:642-644 11 May 58.

1. A Keszthelyi Járasi Kórház Sebészeti Osztályának (igazgató-őorvos: Szutrelly Antal dr.) közleménye.

(AGED, surg.

anesth., local, potentiated (Hun))

(ANESTHESIA, LOCAL

in surg. of aged, potentiated local anesth. (Hun))

MARIAFOLDI, MIKLOS

SZUTRELY, Antal, dr.; MARIAFOLDI, Miklos, dr.

Therapeutic data on the surgery of acute pancreatitis. Orv.
hetil. 98 no.15:386-388 14 Apr 57.

1. A Keszthelyi Jarasi Korhaz Sebészeti Osztályának (igazgató-
főorvos Szutrelly, Antal, dr.) közleménye.
(PANCREATITIS, surg.
acute (Hun))

MARIACHER H.

205. Investigations on processes in solid bodies with the aid of radioactive isotopes. H. MARIACHER, H. JÖNSTL, and G. GLAWITSCH (Trans. 4th Int. ceram. Congr., p. 45, 1954). In German. Radioactive isotopes make it possible to measure "self-diffusion" and "foreign diffusion" under various conditions. Phase-boundaries can be studied. Hahn's emanation method can be used for the qualitative investigation of sintering processes, and for the detection of decomposition and conversion and reactions in the solid state. An apparatus and its use in the study of the sintering of Cu powder, the thermal behaviour of Ba peroxide, and the formation of Ba ferrite are described. (7 figs.)

NU ②

VRM

amL

Pm

MARIA, Bela, dr.

On the proposed regulation of the law regarding the admission
and release of Hospitalized mental patients. Nepegeszsegugy
45 no.3:76-81 Mr.'64

1. Kozlemený az Orszagos Ideg- es Elmegyogyintezetbol (igaz-
gato-foorvos: Maria,Bela, dr.)

*

HUNGARY

ATOMIANNI, Ferenc, Dr., KAPLA, Bela, Dr. State Neurological and Psychiatric
Institute, III/B women psychiatric ward (Országos Ideg- és Elmegyógy-
intézet, III/B női elmeosztály) medical director (igazgató-főorvos),
KAPLA, Bela, Dr.

"Deafness and Psychosis."

Budapest, Ideggyógyászati Szemle, Vol. 63, No. 12, Dec 62, pages 362-366.
Hungarian

Abstract: [Authors' Summary] Twelve patients were selected for study
whose deafness existed before psychiatric manifestations were present.
If patients showed paranoid characteristics, 2 were found to have depres-
sion syndrome. The majority of the paranoid psychosis cases were ex-
plained by the self-isolation due to the deafness and the long-lasting
affect stress leading to the psychosis in individuals who showed hypo-
paranoid personalities before the deafness. The important role of psycho-
therapy is stressed in the treatment.
[5 Western, 2 Soviet-bloc references]

1A

MARIA, B.

In memorium Iaszlo Balassa. Idag. szemle 13 no.5:129 Ky '60.
(OBITUARIES)

MARIA, Bela, dr.

Anamnesis of mentally disturbed patients. Orv. hetil. 97 no.1:
14-18 1 Jan 56,

1. Az Orszagos Ideg- es Elmegyogyintezet (igazgato-foorvos:
Gimes Miklosne dr.) kozlemenye.

(MENTAL DISORDERS, diag.
anamnesis, methods (Hun))

MARIA, B.

Unusual case of schizophrenic neologism. *Magy. belorv. arch.* 5 no.4:
169-174 Dec 1952. (CML 25:5)

1. Doctor. 2. Third Women's Department (Head Physician -- Dr. Bela
Maria) of Budapest*lipotmezei State Psychiatric and Neurological
Institute (Director - Head Physician -- Prof. Dr. Sandor Stief).

MARI, Kalman (Szeged)

Mechanized superstructure reconstruction. Vasut 15 no.2:31-32
F '65.

MARHULA, Alexandr, inz.

Some problems of the socialist division of work, mainly in the field of telecommunication. Slaboproudý obzor 22 no.6:321-323 Je '61.
(EEAI 10:9)

1. Expert sekretariatu strojírenské komise Rady vzájemné hospodářské pomoci, Praha.

(Telecommunication)

MARHULA, A.

Ten years of the telecommunication industry in Czdchoslovakia, p. 225,
SLABOPROUDY OBZOR, (Ministerstvo strojirenstvi s ministerstvo spoju)
Praha, Vol. 16, No. 5, May 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1956

MALKOVA, D.; MARHOUL, Z.

Neutralization test with the virus of tick encephalitis on cells of
a stable line of swine kidneys. Cesk. epidem. 11 no.6:364-369 II '62.

1. Vojensky ustav hygieny, epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze.
(ENCEPHALITIS VIRUSES) (VIRUS CULTIVATION)
(NEUTRALIZATION TESTS)

MALKOVA, D.; MARHOUL, Z.

A neutralization test with tick-borne encephalitis virus in pig kidney cells. Acta virol. (Praha)[Eng]6 no.4:374 J1 '62.

1. Military Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Microbiology, Prague, Czechoslovakia.

(TISSUE CULTURE) (ENCEPHALITIS virology)

MARHOUL, Jiri

Remote measurement of electric quantities in industrial power engineering. Energetika Cz 14 no.6:291-295 Je'64

1. Hutni projekt, Prague.

MARHOUK, Z.

1. "The first step in the process of the 'Arab Spring' is the removal of the 'Arab Spring' from the 'Arab Spring' and the 'Arab Spring' from the 'Arab Spring'." (p. 10)
2. "The second step in the process of the 'Arab Spring' is the removal of the 'Arab Spring' from the 'Arab Spring' and the 'Arab Spring' from the 'Arab Spring'." (p. 11)
3. "The third step in the process of the 'Arab Spring' is the removal of the 'Arab Spring' from the 'Arab Spring' and the 'Arab Spring' from the 'Arab Spring'." (p. 12)
4. "The fourth step in the process of the 'Arab Spring' is the removal of the 'Arab Spring' from the 'Arab Spring' and the 'Arab Spring' from the 'Arab Spring'." (p. 13)
5. "The fifth step in the process of the 'Arab Spring' is the removal of the 'Arab Spring' from the 'Arab Spring' and the 'Arab Spring' from the 'Arab Spring'." (p. 14)
6. "The sixth step in the process of the 'Arab Spring' is the removal of the 'Arab Spring' from the 'Arab Spring' and the 'Arab Spring' from the 'Arab Spring'." (p. 15)
7. "The seventh step in the process of the 'Arab Spring' is the removal of the 'Arab Spring' from the 'Arab Spring' and the 'Arab Spring' from the 'Arab Spring'." (p. 16)
8. "The eighth step in the process of the 'Arab Spring' is the removal of the 'Arab Spring' from the 'Arab Spring' and the 'Arab Spring' from the 'Arab Spring'." (p. 17)
9. "The ninth step in the process of the 'Arab Spring' is the removal of the 'Arab Spring' from the 'Arab Spring' and the 'Arab Spring' from the 'Arab Spring'." (p. 18)
10. "The tenth step in the process of the 'Arab Spring' is the removal of the 'Arab Spring' from the 'Arab Spring' and the 'Arab Spring' from the 'Arab Spring'." (p. 19)

MARHOUL, Jiri

Electric power dispatching in industrial enterprises. Ener-
getika Cz 14 no.2:76-78 F*64

1. Hutni projekt, Praha.

MARHOUL, J. (Praha)

Ventilation of rooms for charging the accumulator trucks.
Elektrotechnik 17 no.1:12-15 Ja '62.

MARHOUL, J.

380 or 500 voltage? p. 346.

ELEKTROTECHNIK. (MINISTERSTVO TEZKEHO STROJIRENSTVI) Praha, Czechoslovakia.
Vol. 14, no. 11, Nov. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

MARHOUL, J.

"Quick calculations of short-circuit currents."

ELEKTROTECHNIK, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 14, No. 4, April 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (FEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.

Unclassified.

KLOUBEK, J.; MARHOUL, A.

On the production of aryl-N,N-di(2-chloroethane) sulfonamides and their reaction with potassium glycolate. Coll Cz Chem 28 no.4:1076-1079 Ap '63.

1. Institut für Geochemie und mineralische Rohstoffe,
Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag.

KLOUBEK, J; MARHOUL, A.

Czechoslovakia

Institute of Geochemistry and Mineral Raw Materials,
Czechoslovak Academy of Science -- Prague - (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 4, 1963, pp 1016-1021

"On Bringing About Aryl-N, N-Bis-(2-Hydroxyethyl) Sulfo-
namide and the Bildung of Arylsulfomorpholide."

2

PALECEK, Jaroslav; MARHOUL, Antonin

Collectors for flotation of minerals II; alkaline xantogenates.
Sbor chem tech no.3, part 2:427-434 '59.

1. Laborator anorganické chemie, Československá akademie věd
a Katedra mineralogie, Vysoká škola chemicko-technologická, Praha.

KLOUBEK, J.; MARHOUL, A.

On the production of aryl-N,N-bis-(2-hydroxyethyl) sulfonamide
and the formation of arysulfomorpholide. Coll Cz Chem 28 no.4:
1016-1021 Ap '63.

1. Institut für Geochemie und mineralische Rohstoffe,
Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag.

MRHA, Jiri, inz.; MARHOLOVA, Olga, inz.

Contribution to the theory of sealed nickel-cadmium storage
batteries. Slaboproudý obzor 24 no.6:364-367 Je '63.

1. Bateria Slany, n.p.

Sealed nickel-cadmium accumulators

Z/039/63/024/003/003/003
E192/E382

compared with similar devices manufactured in the USSR, East Germany, Poland, Hungary, West Germany, Great Britain and the USA. It is found that the Czechoslovak accumulator is not in any way inferior to the similar foreign products. Two further accumulators of this type are being prepared. There are 7 figures and 10 tables

ASSOCIATION: Bateria Slaný, n.p., Praha
(Bateria Slaný State Enterprise, Prague)

SUBMITTED: December 17, 1962

Card 2/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MATREA, M; MARHOLD, J; PIPALOVA, J

Toxicological and Organic Technology Laboratory,
Research Institute of Organic Syntheses, Pardubice-
Rybitvi - (for all

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communi-
cations, No 12, December 1966, pp 4735-4740

"Photometric determination of small quantities of 1-
aryl-3,3-dialkyltriazeno compounds."

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032310016

Z/039/63/024/003/003/003
E192/E382

AUTHORS: Mrha, Jiří and Marholová, Olga, Engineers
TITLE: Sealed nickel-cadmium accumulators
PERIODICAL: Slaboproudý obzor, v. 24, no. 3, 1963, 146 - 151
TEXT: The new, Czechoslovak-made accumulator, type
Ni Cd 2000, is cylindrical in shape (61 mm high, 33 mm in diameter)
and has the following electrical characteristics: operating
voltage of 1.2 V and capacity of 1.5 Ah at 10-hour rate. The
envelope of the accumulator is in the form of a cup made of thick
steel plate; this is also the negative electrode. The cup is
coated with a layer of PVC. The electrode system, which is
inserted into the cup, consists of three positive electrodes and
six negative electrodes, rectangular in shape. A separator and
an electrolyte-carrier made of polyamide are inserted between the
electrodes. The electrolyte is formed by a suitable solution of
potassium oxide. The electrode system can be regarded as three
sets of electrodes connected in parallel, each consisting of a
central positive electrode and two negative electrodes on each
side. The performance and the parameters of this accumulator are
Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MATRKA, M.; MARFOLD, J.; SAGNER, Z.; STERBA, V.

Laboratory of Organic Technology and Toxicology,
Research Institute of Organic Synthesis, Pardubice-
Rybitvi - (for all).

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communi-
cations, No 11, November 1965, pp 3956-3958.

"Paper chromatography of -substituted derivatives of
1-aryl-3,3-dimethyltriazene."

(4)

HURT, K.; MARHOLD, J.; MERHAUT, J.

Occupational tumors of the urinary system in Czechoslovakia.
Neoplasma 3 no.5:551-560 '61.

1. Urologische Abt. d. Bezirkskrankenhauses, Pardubice, Forschung-
institut für organische Synthesen, Pardubice--Rybitvi,
Betriebssanitätsdistrikt der Ostböhmischen chemischen Werke Semtin--
Rybitvi.

(UROGENITAL SYSTEM neopl)
(CARCINOGENS)

(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES)

Marhold, J.

Photometric determination of benzidine, diphenylene, *o*-benzidine, *o*-tolidine, and *o*-dianisidine. V. Kratochvíl, M. Matrka, and J. Marhold (Výzkumný ústav org. syntesy, Pardubice-Rybitví). *Collection Czech. Chem. Commun.* **25**, 191-7 (1960) (in German).—The detn. of small amts. of benzidine (I), *o*-benzidine, diphenylene (II), *o*-tolidine, and *o*-dianisidine is based on the tetrazotization of the amines and their coupling with *N*-ethyl-1-naphthylamine (III) in aq.-alc. soln. The tetrazotized amines react first with one, then much more slowly with the second mol. of the passive component. The diazotization is carried out in 0.1*N* HCl soln. at 0-5° with 1% NaNO₂ soln.; the excess NaNO₂ is destroyed after 5-10 min. with 5% aq. soln. of NH₄SO₃H; after 2-3 min., 0.2% soln. of III in 96% EtOH is added, the soln. is dild. with EtOH to a standard vol., and the extinction is measured at 620 or 545 mμ (for I or II, resp.).

M. Hudlický

5
Jg (NB)

MARHOLD, Josef. Technicka spoluprace, Jiri Cizek

Therapeutic effects of benactyzine, thiospasmin, hydroxythiospasmin and combinations of benactyzine with PAM and atropine in experimental parathion poisoning. Pracovní lek. 11 no.6:308-309 Aug 59.

1. Toxikologická sekce Vyzkumného ústavu organických syntéz v Rybitví.
(AUTONOMIC DRUGS, pharmacol.) (PARATHION, toxicol.)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/9 Physiology Sept 59

4459. THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF PYRIDINE-2-ALDOXIME METHIODIDE AND ATROPINE IN EXPERIMENTAL POISONING WITH PARATHION - Léčivé účinky pyridin-2-aldoxim methyljodidu (PAM) a žtropinu při experimentální otravě parathionem - Marhold J. Toxikol. Sekce Výzkumného Úst. Org. Synthes, Rybitva - PRÁCOV. LÉK. 1958, 10/5 (406-409) Tables 3

In mice poisoned by oral administration of parathion the therapeutic effect of pyridine-2-aldoxime methiodide (I), and atropine and a combination of the 2 was tested. I was administered i. v. in a dose of 26.82 mg./kg. and atropine (also i. v.) in a dose of 13.52 mg./kg. Both these doses corresponded to 1/5 of the previously determined DL_{50} . The animals poisoned with progressive doses of parathion were treated 5, 7.5 and 10 min. after the administration of parathion. For computing the results a partly original method was used. Under these experimental conditions, I when administered after 5 min. proved more effective than atropine and when administered later about as effective as atropine. A combination of both drugs in the doses mentioned, after 5 min., was the most effective and lowered the mortality rate 14-fold in the animals poisoned with a DL_{50} of parathion. If administered later, this combination gave approximately the same therapeutic results as I or atropine alone.

(II, 17)

MARHOLD JOSEF

MARHOLD, Josef; CIZEK, Jiri

Acute toxicity of phosphate insecticides, their isomers and by-products
in industry. Pracovní lek. 9 no.5:390-393 Nov 57.

1. Toxikologická sekce Vyzkumného ústavu organických syntéz v Pardubicích-
Rybitví.

(PHOSPHATES, tox.
insecticides in rats (Cz))

MARHOLD, Josef, MUDr., inženýr chemie. K.; LUKLA, Pavla, Dr., pades
atinnam prof.

Blood picture in aniline workers. Pracovní lek. 8 no.2:81-85
May 56.

1. V Vyzkumneho ustavu organickych syntheses (toxikologicka
sekce) v Rubitvi.

(BLOOD CELLS,

count in aniline workers (Cz))

(ANILINE DYES, effects,

on blood picture in workers(Cz))

MARHOLD, Ivan

Concrete constructions in building the Vychodoslovenske zeleziarne.
Pozemni stavby 13 no.4:147-151 '65.

1. Hutne stavby National Enterprise, Kosice.

MARHOL, M.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MARHOL, M; CHMELICEK, J.

Institute of Nuclear Research, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,
Rez near Prague (for both)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 10, October 1966, pp 3881-3888

"Ion exchangers containing phosphorous in their functional
group. Preparation and properties of ion exchangers con-
taining α -hydroxyphosphonic groups."

MARHOL, Milan

ion-exchangers containing phosphorus or arsenic in their functional groups. Chem listy 58 no. 6:715-732 66 164.

1. Institute of Nuclear Research, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Rez near Prague.

MARHOL, Milan

Ion exchangers containing phosphorus, arsenic, or antimony in the function group. Jaderna energie 9 no.10:327 0 '63.

1. Ustav jaderneho vyzkumu, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Rez u Prahy.

MARHOL, Milan

Analytic chemistry of uranium. Jaderna energie 8 no.3:95-96
Mr '62.

MARHOL, M.

Ion exchangers. Jaderna energie 6 no.11:382 N '60.

MARHOL M.

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY :

B-12

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 81543

AUTHOR : Vodehnal, Josef; Marhol, Milan
INST. : Not given

TITLE : Investigation of the Speed with which
Equilibrium is Attained during the Polarographic Exchange Reaction in Strongly Acid *

ORIG. PUB. : Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun., 1959,
24, #4, 1261-1286.

ABSTRACT : The rate of cation exchange in strongly
acid cationites was investigated by polarographic means-automatic registration of
 Zn^{2+} wave height decrease. To that end
was used a large polarographic vessel (about
400 ml), equipped with a stirrer, and a
protected mercury drop electrode. In the
case of rapid reactions the decrease of
 Zn^{2+} content in the solution was measured
by the registration of wave height change
vs time at constant voltage. Registration
of total wave over longer periods of time
was resorted to in the case of slow reactions.

CARD:

1/1

Cationites

-- G. Knessl

MARHOL, M.

AUTHOR: Vodenhal, J. and Marhol, M.
TITLE: Study of the Rate of Attainment of Equilibrium in Exchange Reactions with Strongly Acid Cation Exchange Resins (Cation) Using a Polarographic Method (Gladový rychlostí ustálení rovnováhy při výměnných reakcích u silně kyselých kationit polární grafickou metodou)
PERIODICAL: Chemické listy, 1959, Vol. 52(52), Nr 10, pp 1832 - 1837 (Československá)
ABSTRACT: The exchange reactions in strongly acid ion exchange resins proceeds at a very fast rate. The present method is based on the estimation of non-reacted chloride ions in a heterogeneous system. A solution of the chloride ions added to ion exchange resins swelled the beginning of the reaction which proceeded at a very fast rate. The polarographic curves of the reaction were recorded at suitable time intervals after the reaction had allowed down. Constant acidification was required because the measurement was carried out in a heterogeneous system.
Card 1/4

sen. A Heyrovský polarograph V 301B was used (Fig. 1). The linear dependence of the height of a wave on a concentration of Zn^{2+} in the acidified solution was verified in a 0.015 N-HCl medium. It was also found that the presence of ion exchange resins did not influence the polarographic curves. Continuous polarographic curves with ion exchange resin F-extra and normal polarographic curves are shown in Figs. 2 and 3. The slowest rate of achieving an equilibrium is observed in the diffusion of ions in the ioner substance. The degree of cross-linking in sulphonated naphthalene-phenol-formaldehyde ion exchange resins was investigated. Properties of these ion exchange resins are given in Table 1. It can be seen that the degree of cross-linking in the resins increases in condensed resins, having increasing acidities. The rate of achieving an equilibrium in sulphonated naphthalene-phenol-formaldehyde ion exchange resins is practically identical for all condensates. Two samples of ion exchange resin F-extra (Fig. 5) showed different periods for attaining an equilibrium, and it can be concluded that the discrepancies in degrees of cross-linking are considerably greater for these two samples than for the aforementioned samples. For sulphonated

Card 2/4

naphthalene-phenol-formaldehyde cation exchange resins it was found that the dependence of the height of a wave on a concentration of Zn^{2+} in the acidified solution was verified on air at 1100 for 6 hours and at 1400 for 3 hours were prepared (Fig. 4B). No differences in values of equilibrium capacity could be observed. The influence of acidity on the rate of attaining an equilibrium was investigated for ion exchange resin F-extra (granulation 0.5 - 0.4 mm) (Fig. 6). The measured equilibrium capacities are tabulated (Table II). Within the limits of granulation of 0.5 - 0.6 mm and 0.5 - 0.4 mm there is substantially no difference in the rate of attaining the equilibrium for ion exchange resin F-extra; small differences were observed for ion exchange resin A, which is a sulphonated styrene-divinyl-benzene resin, and for Dowex 50.

Card 3/4

There are 1 Figure, 2 Tables, 9 References: 8 English and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Ústav jaderné fyziky, Československá akademie věd, Praha (Institute for Nuclear Physics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague).

SUBMITTED: 28th November, 1957.

ALEXA, Jiri; MALY, Jaromir; MARHOL, Milan; NOVAK, Milan; WAGNEROVA, Dana

Adsorption of uranium to the OAL anex. Jaderna energie 3 no.7:
200-203 J1 '57

1. Ustav jaderne fysiky, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha.

MARHAN, R.; TOUSKA, J.

30 years of approving electric equipment products and results of activities of the Electric Testing Institute. p. 74.
(Elektrotechnik, Vol. 12, no. 3, March 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, No. 6,
June 1957. Uncl.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MARHAN, O.; SEDA, M.; JELINEK, J.; Research Institute of Natural Drugs
(Vyzkumny Ustav Prirodnich Leciv), Prague.

"Investigation of the Influence of 6-Dehydro-16-Methylene 17 Alpha-Acetoxyprogesterone (Superlutein) on the Ovulation of Rats."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Fysiologie, Vol 15, No 5, Sep 66, pp 401-402

Abstract: The mechanism of prevention of conception shown by gestagens and gestagen-estrogen mixtures was investigated in Wistar rats. Superlutein did not influence the maturing of follicles, but blocked the ovulation. The mechanism may be due to inducing mature follicles to rupture. 2 Western references. Submitted at 14 Days of Pharmacology at Smolenice, 15 Feb 66.

1/1

- 62 -

MARHAN, O.; JELINEK, R.

Flow of the embryonic encephalic fluid in the chick. Cesk. morf.
12 no.2:194-202 '64

1. Anatomicky ustav FVL Karlovy university v Praze; prednosta:
prof. MUDr. L. Borovansky.

*

MARHAN, O.

OTAKAR, Marhan; OLDRICH, Eliska

Embedding of anatomical preparations into the resin, ChS
polyester 104. Cesk. morf. 11 no.4:372-375 '63.

1. Anatomicky ustav fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi university
Karlovy v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. L. Borovansky, DrSc.
(RESINS) (HISTOLOGICAL TECHNIQS)

GASPARIC, J.; MARHAN, J.

Reaction of amino derivatives of anthraquinones with hydrobromic acid. Coll Cz Chem 28 no. 12:3452-3454 D '63.

1. Forschungsinstitut für organische Synthesen, Pardubice-Rybitví.

ARIENT, J.; MARHAN, J.

Imidazole dyes. Pt. 12. Coll Cz Chem 28 no. 12:3352-3361
D '63.

1. Forschungsinstitut fur organische Synthesen, Pardubice-
Rybitvi.

MARHAN, J.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ARIENT, J; MARHAN, J.

Research Institute of Organic Synthesis, Pardubice-
Rybitvi (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communi-
cations, No 5, 1963, pp 1292-1300

"Imidazol Paints VII. Condensation of 1,8-Napthal
Acid with 1,2-Diaminobenzol Derivates."

MARHAN, J

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliation: Research Institute of Organic Synthesis (Forschungsinstitut fuer organische Synthesen), Pardubice-Rybitvi

Source: Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, Vol 26, No 11, November 1961, pp 2774-2780

Data: "Imidazole Dyes. VI. Synthesis and Properties of 1,2-Naphthoylbenzimidazole."

Authors:

ARTENT, J
MARHAN, J

ARIENT, J.; MARHAN, J.

Pyrene derivatives. Part 2: Production of polycyclic quinones from pyrenes. Coll Cz Chem 26 no.8:1941-1948 '61.

1. Forschungsinstitut für organische Synthesen, Pardubice-Rybitvi.

ARIENT, J.; MARHAN, J.

Imidazole dyes. IV. Consensation of o-phenylenediamine with phthalan
hydride. Coll Cz chem 26 no.1:98-106 Ja '61. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Forschungsinstitut fur organische Synthesen, Pardubice-Rybitvi.

(Imidazole)	(Dyes and dyeing)	(Phenylenediamine)
	(Phthalan)	

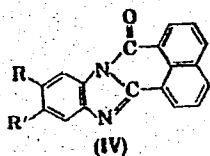
ARIENT, J.; MARHAN, J.; TAUBLOVA, H.

Imidazole dyes. III. Reaction of sym-tetraaminobenzene with carboxylic acid. Coll Cz Chem 25 no.6:1602-1611 Je '60. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Forschungsinstitut für organische Synthesen, Pardubice-Rybitví und Technische Hochschule für Chemie, Pardubice.

(Imidazole) (Dyes and dyeing) (Amino group)
(Benzene) (Carboxylic acids)

Dyes derived from imidazole. II. Monoaryleneimidazole dyes derived from tetramines of the benzene series. J. Arient and J. Marhan (Výzkum, ústav org. synth., Pardubice-Rytíř, Czech.). Collection Czechoslov. Chem. Commun. 25, 124-9 (1960) (in German); cf. C.A. 53, 11842e. In contrast to Fr. 1,090,115 (C.A. 53, 8345a), condensation of 1,8-C₆H₄(CO₂H)₂ (I) with sym-C₆H₄(NH₂)₂ (II) tetra-HCl salt (III) gave IV (R = R' = NHAc) (IVa) and a



small amt. of IV (R = H, R' = NHAc) (V) and IV (R = H, R' = OAc) (VI). The unsubstituted 1,2-(1,8)-naphthylenebenzimidazole, IV (R = R' = H) (VII), was obtained as one of the by-products in the condensation of I with 1,5-diamino-4,0-dinitrobenzene (VIII) followed by redn. of the nitro groups. Adding with agitation diazotized 76 g. sulfanilic acid and 60 ml. 15% aq. NH₃ (to keep the pH at 7-7.5) to 83.3 g. N,N'-bis(p-toluenesulfonyl)-m-phenylenediamine, 16 g. NH₄, 800 ml. H₂O, and 400 g. crushed ice, stirring the mixt. 1 hr., heating to 60°, acidifying with 100 ml. concd. H⁺, filtering off the ppt., and washing with dil. aq. HCl gave a diazo dye (free of the monoazo compd. as shown by chromatography of its NH₂ salt on Whatman No. 1 paper with 1:1:1 AmOH-C₆H₅N-aq. NH₃); treating the dye portionwise at the b.p. (in 1000 ml. H₂O and 120 ml. 15% aq. NH₃) with 1.0 g. Na₂S₂O₄, filtering the ppt. hot, and washing with 200 ml. H₂O gave 67.3 g. 1,5-bis(p-toluenesulfonamido)-2,4-diaminobenzene, white tablets, m. 228° (EtOH). Dissolving this (44.65 g.) with agitation in 400 ml. 80% H₂SO₄, slowly heating the soln. to 140°, stirring 1 min. and keeping 1 day at room temp. gave lustrous

leaflets of 2H₃H₂SO₄; the filtrate deposited after 3 days white needles of H₂SO₄. Treating the mixt. of the above sulfates with 200 ml. concd. HCl at 70° 10 min., filtering off the ppt., and reprecipitated with concd. HCl from an aq. soln. gave 19.1 g. III. Boiling 16 hrs. 14.2 g. III, 200 ml. AcOH, and 21.6 g. I and cooling gave 29.2 g. brown ppt. which was washed with 30 ml. AcOH and boiled with 5 g. Na₂CO₃ and 250 ml. H₂O. Filtering while hot, washing with 100 ml. H₂O, and drying at 80° gave 18.7 g. brown. cryst. powder (acidification of the filtrate yielded excess I) which was chromatographed on Al₂O₃ (activity I). Successive elution

with PhNO₂, EtOAc, and 1:1 C₆H₆-cyclohexanol gave VI, V, and (as the chief product) IVa, purified by pptn. from the C₆H₅N soln. with petr. ether, yellow powder, insol. in CHCl₃, CCl₄, and CS₂, sol. in concd. H₂SO₄; infrared spectrum given. Adding portionwise 12 g. Fe powder and 5 ml. concd. HCl to a boiling mixt. of 200 ml. AcOH, 3 g. 5 ml. concd. HCl, refluxing 16 hrs., filtering hot and working up gave 5.45 g. IVa, chromatographically identical with that obtained from III. Refluxing 2 hrs. 9.2 g. 2,4-(O₂N)₂C₆H₃NH₂, 19.8 g. I, and 150 ml. AcOH, adding portionwise 30 g. Fe powder and 5 ml. concd. HCl, refluxing 8 hrs., cooling, filtering off the paste, washing with hot aq. HCl and then hot aq. Na₂CO₃, and drying gave 3.25 g. brown powder; an addnl. 10.15 g. was obtained on pptg. the AcOH filtrate with H₂O. Chromatography of the combined product on Al₂O₃ (activity I) and elution with PhMe gave a yellow-brown compd., m. approx. 215° (constitution not detd.) and VI, yellow powder, m. 232-3° (purified by pptn. with petr. ether from the C₆H₅N soln.); successive elution with CHCl₃ gave V, orange powder, m. 205° (purified as VI). Chromatograms on Whatman No. 1 paper (elution with 3:1 cyclohexane-C₆H₅N) showed the following R_f values and colors of fluorescence: IVa 0.25, yellow; V, 0.45, yellow-orange; VI, 0.6, green; I, 0.75, violet; and VII, 0.85, yellow-green. A similar procedure was used to prep. the impure 7-Me deriv. of IVa from 3,5-bis(phenylazo)-2,6-diaminotoluene.

MARHAN, JIRI

✓ Benzoylation of pyrene. Josef Arient and Jiri Marhan,
Czech. 94,289, Feb. 16, 1960. BzCl 155 added to a soln. of
pyrene 101 in dry o-dichlorobenzene 850; the mixt. treated
with small regular doses of anhyd. AlCl₃ in the course of 1 hr.
(total 200) so that the temp. did not exceed 35°; the mixt.
stirred 5 hrs. until the temp. has dropped to 45° and then
12 addnl. hrs., the brown-red suspension poured into H₂O
500 and after the decompn. of AlCl₃ has ceased (spontane-
ous warming to 70-80°) the mixt. steam-distd. gave a yel-
low product, m. 130-40°, of a mixt. of dibenzoylpyrenes
(I) 205 parts. I were characterized by paper chromatog-
raphy. L. J. Urbánek

3
JAS(WB)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G-2

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 5, 1958, 14429.

(III) and II, there is formed 4-nitrostilbene-2,4'-disulfonic acid which was reduced, without isolation, in the reaction mixture with Fe to 4-aminostilbene-2,4'-disulfonic acid. From the latter, after diazotation and coupling with beta-naphthol, was prepared the tetrahydrate of the disodium salt of stilbene-4-azo- β -naphthol-2,4'-disulfonic acid. In addition to the normal products of arylation there are formed on interaction of I or III with II unidentified products of further conversions which have been detected by paper chromatography. A study was made of the effects of temperature, catalysts and substituents in the molecule of the diazonium salt, on the course of its reaction with II. The experiments were carried out in aqueous medium, in the presence of excess CH_3COONa , in sealed apparatus. Yields of individual reactions were evaluated on the basis of the

Card : 2/4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G-2

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 5, 1958, 14429.

group in the para position of the diazonium salt produce a detrimental effect. Previous communication see Chem. listy, 1952, 46, 277.

Card : 4/4

IN ARHAN, SIRI

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry.

G-2

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 5, 1958, 14429.

Author : Dobras Jaroslav, Marhan Jiri, Krejci Jiri, Pirkel Jaromir

Inst :

Title : Arylation by Means of Diazonium Salts. II. Study of the Effects of Catalysts, Temperature and Structure of Diazonium Salt on the Course of Its Interaction with 4-Sulfocinnamic Acid.

Orig Pub: Chem. listy, 1957, 51, No 3, 463-469; Sb. chekhosl. khim. rabot, 1957, 22, No 5, 1473-1481.

Abstract: On interaction of $p\text{-NO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{N}_2\text{Cl(I)}$ with 4-sulfocinnamic acid (II), in aqueous medium, there is formed the 4-nitrostilbene-4'-sulfonate of sodium (crystals from water) which on reduction with Fe in a neutral medium gives 4-aminostilbene-4'-sulfonic acid (crystals from aqueous $\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N}$). Analogously from inner salt of 2-sulfo-4-nitrophenyl diazonium

Card : 1/4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry. G-2

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 5, 1958, 14429.

amount of liberated CO_2 . Experiments were conducted with I, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{Cl}$ and hydrochloric diazonium salts prepared from ortho-, meta- and para-isomers of chloraniline, oxalylaminoaniline, aniline sulfonic acid, anisidine, toluidine, nitraniline and aminobenzoic acid. It was found that III is more active than I. Effect of elevated temperature is apparent only in the case of diazonium salts of low reactivity. Among the catalysts that were used (CuO , CuCl_2 and Cu_2Cl_2) the best was found to be CuCl_2 . Yields of the products of reaction of II with p-substituted hydrochloric diazonium salts are the highest and those with the m-derivatives are the lowest. A beneficial effect on the formation of stilbene derivatives, in the case of p-substituted hydrochloric diazonium salts, is produced by electropositive as well as by some electronegative substituents. NO_2^- and the $\text{COOH}-$

Card : 3/4

L 1044-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5025941

ASSOCIATION: CKD Polovodice, Prague

SUBMITTED: 05Sep64

NR REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER 015

SUB CODE: EC

JPRS

L 1044-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5025941

CZ/0042/65/000/005/0291/0304

35
B

AUTHOR: Marha, Jan (Engineer)

TITLE: Basic problems of crystal elements

SOURCE: Elektrotechnicky casopis, no. 5, 1965, 291-304

TOPIC TAGS: transistor, semiconductor carrier, semiconductor research,
semiconductor crystal, geometry

ABSTRACT: [Author's Czech and English summaries, modified]: The article deals with the question of crystal "tubes" with the distribution of the concentration of charge carriers in the base. Shortcomings of the diffusion equation for calculation of that distribution are pointed out. By analyzing a transistor system with a circular geometry under ordinarily used conditions it is confirmed that Abel's equation describes that distribution more correctly but that it must be supplemented by a condition for the emission level. This condition appears only from the solution in two dimensions, when it results from the radial distribution of the charge carrier concentration. Orig. art. has 2 figures, 36 formulas, and 3 graphs.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MARHA, K.; Institute of Hygiene of Work and Occupational Diseases (Ustav Hygieny Prace a Chorob z Povolani) in Prague, Head (Prednosta) Prof. Doctor J. Teisinger.

"Biological Effects of High Frequency Electromagnetic Waves."

Prague, Pracovni Lekarstvi, Vol 15, No 9, 1963, pp 387 - 393

Abstract: Electromagnetic waves of all frequencies are biologically active. Their activity depends mainly on the intensity of the field, character of the signal and the period of irradiation. Many effects are a function of the frequency only; the entrance of the waves into the body is either by absorption or by induction. Their effect may be thermal or non-thermal. Non-thermal effects may cause changes in basic functions of the cells. Important influence is due to the oscillation of ions and dipoles. The influence is basically reversible, but repeated irradiation increases the sensitivity of the organism. Radiation with several frequencies has higher activity than one with a single frequency. Maximum safe doses for the operating personnel should be always stated on all apparatus. To limit the danger, radiation sources should be shielded and insulated. 4 Figures, 17 Western, 1 Czech, 9 Russian, 1 Polish, 1 Japanese reference.

1/1

MARHA, K.

Some experimental observations on the effect of the high frequency electromagnetic field in vivo and in vitro. Prac. lek. 15 no.6:238-242 Ag '63.

1. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolani v Praze, reditel prof. dr. J. Teisinger, DrSc.

(RADIATION INJURY, EXPERIMENTAL)

(MICROWAVES) (ADAPTATION, PHYSIOLOGICAL)

(SERUM ALBUMIN) (HEAT) (LIVER GLYCOGEN)

Power-density measuring on ...

Z/039/62/023/007/005/005
D409/D301

ASSOCIATION:

Ústav hygieny práce a chorob z povolání, Praha
(Institute of Work Hygiene and Occupational Di-
seases, Prague)

SUBMITTED:

February 8, 1962

✓B

Card 3/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/20/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001032310016-

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MARHA, K., and MUSIL, J., Institute for Work Hygiene and
Occupational Diseases (Ústav hygieny práce a chorob z povolání),
Prague, Prof. Dr J. TEISINGER, Dr of Sciences, director.

"A Method of Measuring Power Density in the Centimeter Wave Band
Used in the Health Service and Problems of Health Control"

Prague, Pracovní Lékarství, Vol XV, No 5, June 63, pp 201-206.

Abstract [Authors' English summary, modified]: At present, there
is neither a device nor a method for an absolute measurement of
radiation, and it is therefore necessary to find a uniform method
to be used in the health service. A preliminary method is de-
scribed using standard measuring instruments with low power and
high-frequency elements. Antenna should have a relative frequency
response approximating to the function of $\cos^2 \theta$ (i.e. a fall to
the 0.5 level corresponds to an angle of $\theta = \phi = 90^\circ$). Discussed
is also the problem of measurement at various levels of the body.
Recommended are 50 to 125 centimeters for a sitting position, and
85 to 160 centimeters for a standing position. Twelve references,
including 8 Czech.

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Power-density measuring on ...

antenna has so far been established, all methods to measure the power density in the centimeter- and millimeter-wave range produce only approximate results. The author explains now a method where six measurements are made, i.e. in the negative and positive direction of the x, y and z axes, supposing strong reflection, and for cases where the reflection can be neglected. It is also mentioned that measurements must be made at various heights (50, 85, 125, and 160 cm) because the radiation field is not homogeneous and various parts of the human body are affected differently (sitting or standing occupation). As mentioned above, all these methods are only approximations, and several problems, such as suitable antenna design, non-thermal radiation effects (r-f induction and attenuation) on the human body, etc., must be solved before it is possible to design an apparatus which permits precise determination of biologically harmful electromagnetic-radiation doses. There are 8 figures. The most recent English-language reference is: T. Jaski: Detecting Microwave-Radiation Hazards. Electronics World 65 (1961) June, no. 6.

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Specific polarographic reaction of serum albumin. III. Quantitative investigation of the reaction between human serum albumin and higher fatty acids. p. 371. (Chemicke Listy, Vol. 51, no. 2, Feb. 1957.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

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D409/D301

Marha, Karel, Engineer, Candidate of Sciences, and
Musil, Jan

Power-density measuring on centimeter waves for
health-physics purposes

Slaboproudý obzor, v. 23, no. 7, 1962, 409 - 413

TEXT: The article lists general methods to measure the power density for detection of microwave-radiation hazards, describes in detail the approximate measuring method now introduced by the Czechoslovak Health Service and finally outlines a measuring method which could be considered ideal. Since no special instruments are available for microwave power-density measuring, conventional meters are used with an additional r-f element, so that all well-known instruments consist of the antenna, the attenuator, the power converter, and the power meter proper. Measuring methods used in various countries however, since no model of the human body as receiver

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AUTHORS:

TITLE:

PERIODICAL:

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"Specific polarographic reactions of serum albumin. III. Quantitative investigation of the reaction between human serum albumin and the higher fatty acids. In Russian."

p.1336 (Sbornik Chekhoslovatskikh Khimicheskikh Rabot, Vol. 22, no. 4, Aug. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

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A specific polarographic reaction of albumin? II. Effect of higher fatty acids and alcohols on the catalytic double wave of proteins in solutions of cobalt(III). Karel Marha (Ustav hyg. práce, Prague). *Chem. Listy* 50, 1216-21 (1956); cf. *C.A.* 50, 3117h. — The height of the 2nd wave of albumin in Beděška's solution is suppressed by higher fatty acids and alcs. Fibrinogen, γ -globulin, and mucoproteins do not give this effect; and albumin may be thus distinguished from other proteins. The explanation of the probable mechanism of the suppressing effect was given.

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G. GLASER

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